THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.—No. 23 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1916 Price One Halfpenny

THE VOTES OF WOMEN

RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR AMERICAN PRESIDENCY CONTENDING FOR THEM.

When President Wilson first took office, he refused to state whether he was for or against Votes for Women. When Charles E. Hughes, Wilson's rival in the coming Presidential election, was Governor of New York State, he was silent as the Sphinx on the women's question. Not long ago, too, the Republican and Democratic leaders of America were as positive in their statements that their Parties were divided on the suffrage issue as the Liberals and Conservatives are in this country to-day.

But as one after the other Western States enfranchised their women, the votes of the women voters of the West became an important political factor, and grew to be coveted by Presidential candidates. The Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage was formed with the object of securing a Federal Amendment to the United States' Constitution giving nation-wide women's suffrage, and thus saving the labour of winning the vote separately in every State. The Congressional Union also boomed a campaign for organising the women of the Western States to vote against the party in power, unless and until it would adopt and carry into law the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, as the Federal Amendment is called.

The leaders of both the great political Parties long turned with averted gaze from the Federal Amendment. But President Wilson now declared himself in favour of Votes for Women, though opposed to infringing the right of the States to grant it or not, as they pleased.

As the Presidential Election drew near, both the Republican and Democratic Conventions declared in favour of Votes for Women without going so far as to pledge themselves to the Federal Amendment. Mr. Hughes also came out as a Suffragist, but failed to declare himself in regard to the Federal Amendment. The Congressional Union would accept nothing less than support of the Federal Amendment and their preparations for attacking Wilson because his administration had not granted it went on apace.

For a time, Mr. Hughes seemed to hang back from declaring for the Federal Amendment, but on August 1st, in reply to a telegram from Senator Sutherland, of Utah, asking him to do so, he stated:—

"In my answer to the notification, I did not refer to the proposed Federal Amendment relating to woman's suffrage, as this was not mentioned in the platform. I have no objection whatever to stating my personal views. . . . My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified, and the subject removed from political discussion."

Neither this statement nor the others by Mr. Hughes, that we have seen, appear to us to bin him to take action on behalf of his Party, but it may be that we are judging the matter by our experience of British politicians.

Be that as it may, it is now believed that Mr. Wilson may be about to abandon his opposition to the Federal Amendment, for the stand which he has taken in regard to it is precisely that which he took in regard to the Child Labour Bill. He has now declared in favour of nation-wide action on child labour. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the President of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, interviewed President Wilson on August 2nd, the day after Mr. Hughes had come out for the Federal Amendment. Of this interview the American *Woman's Journal* says: "She is said to believe that she made more progress during the talk with the President for the length of time than during any similar period in her life."

President Wilson and the Democratic Party have still a chance of snatching the credit of doing more for Votes for Women than Mr. Hughes and the Republicans. It was recently alleged that the Democratic caucus had relegated the Federal Amendment to next session, so that no decision upon it could be given by Congress until after the election. It now appears that the Amendment may still be voted upon. The Democrats would gain tremendous popularity if they were to bring the Amendment up and pass it at the eleventh hour. Time will show whether they possess the wisdom to do this.

We desire very earnestly that they shall do it. We desire it, of course, because we wish to see the women enfranchised, but we desire it also because there seems a danger that the women are being made tools of by the jingo party in America, and that would seem to us a very serious calamity.

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The *Manchester Guardian* reports that Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency in the United States, said: "The good of the country demanded" that the contest for woman suffrage should be ended promptly. Therefore, if Mr. Hughes be elected in November, woman suffrage is only a question of time.

From the *Masses*

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

Preparedness Advocate: "If we don't prepare as they did, it'll happen to us!"

A GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The Government Conference on the Franchise Reform will take place at the Local Government Board on September 26th. The Speaker is responsible for the personnel which is to include "representative bodies and public men specially qualified to help the work in hand." *The Times* writes that there will be "direct representation of Labour and the Woman Suffrage Movement." We should hope so!

The *Sunday Times* writes of this conference:—

"It may be taken for granted that, so far as the Special Register is concerned, the Government will not entertain any question of female enfranchisement. Even if Mr. Asquith himself is 'almost persuaded' on the matter, and many prominent old-time opponents won over, . . . a Parliament which has exceeded its proper life by more than a year and is only continued for the purposes of the War is incompetent to legislate on any such fundamental change of representation. That view, indeed, has the assent of the more responsible leaders of the woman's movement, who feel that in the absence of any important change of the existing bases, an attempt to force a decision on the question at the present time would alienate a great deal of public opinion and would only serve to set back the future success of the cause."

* * * *

A meeting organised by representatives of local Women's Suffrage Societies in the North Marine Park, Southport, last Saturday, passed a resolution expressing satisfaction that the Prime Minister admitted women's claim to the Parliamentary vote. The Rev. G. Ivory Cripps wrote to say that "the question of women's suffrage was not far from a great victory."

* * * *

Prohibition and women's suffrage will be two great questions at the forthcoming general election in British Columbia, and British Columbian soldiers who are at present in this country will have an opportunity of voting.

THE LATEST!

"The British Citizen and Empire Worker," in its first number, contains an article by "Mitera," on women. She suggests "work" as an "ideal suffrage basis," though the British Workers' National League "does stand for adult suffrage." "After the War, who shall gainsay the woman's right to vote for the Parliament of the Empire which she has helped to defend?" Does not the writer realise that there will be much less time "after the war" to bring in a Bill for women suffrage? Now is the time, and as for the basis of "work" that would entail appointing more committees.

IMPORTANT

Dear Friend,—You will have noticed that there is now at last a prospect of actually winning the vote on an adult suffrage basis within the next few months. It is touch and go, we cannot tell what may happen.

But, certainly, we must be active. We must pour upon the Government and Members of Parliament resolutions demanding a vote for every man and woman over 21. We ask all our members and branches, both individually and collectively, to write to the Prime Minister, the Speaker, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law, the Secretary of the Labour Party, 21 Victoria Street, Sir John Simon, and their local Members of Parliament; also to secure that our suffrage resolution shall be passed by all the Trade Union organisations in the locality, and at every meeting held in the district, either by the W.S.F. or any other society.

It is important also to send to the Campaign Fund, at 400 Old Ford Road, E., a subscription now, and as much as can be afforded each month. Each member should try to do something. It is important to extend the circulation of the DREADNOUGHT and to try to get the local newspapers to quote from it.

It is a good thing to order a copy of the DREADNOUGHT from a newsagent, and to ask that it be left on the counter all the week, promising to pay for it if it is not sold.

Please realise that activity now may win the day and bring our long struggle to an end.

Yours in the Cause,

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.
BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY.
NORAH L. SMYTH.
MINNIE LANSBURY.

HUMAN SUFFRAGE

Get the Human Suffrage resolution signed by every organisation with which you are concerned!

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

Copies of the Workers' Suffrage petition can be obtained from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Get it signed by your workmates.

THE PORTOBELLO SHOOTING INQUIRY

The Commission of Inquiry into the facts and circumstances connected with the treatment of Mr. Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, Mr. T. Dickson and Mr. P. J. M'Intyre commenced its sittings on Wednesday, August 23rd, in Dublin. The inquiry is still going on as we go to press. The Chairman is the Right Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P.

During Mr. Healy's cross-examination on the part of the relatives of the murdered men, it transpired that Captain Bowen Colthurst had brutally shot a young fellow named Coade. No cause, except that he had given a short answer, was stated. Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington had happened to witness this act of barbarity, and Mr. Healy implied that perhaps Captain Colthurst had wanted to hush the matter up, and to silence Mr. Skeffington on that account. The matter had not been mentioned at the court-martial.

Mr. Healy, in referring to the arrest of Mrs. Skeffington's maid, to her detention for a whole day without food, and her threatened deportation, said:—

"Strike one of us, and you strike us all. And in the insult that is offered to this woman, we feel it is our Irish race that is being struck at. That is the feeling which animates these people. When you tell me you can send over here your soldiers to insult our women, and you tell the men to go and enlist under your flag, I can only say, 'Sir John, there is something to be forgiven on both sides.'"

Captain Colthurst, whose presence Mr. Healy demanded, was said to be at present detained in a criminal lunatic asylum in England.

Miss B. M. Kelly, who gave evidence, spoke to hearing Captain Bowen Colthurst say: "Remember, I can shoot you all like dogs. Martial law is proclaimed, and I can do it, as I already shot men in the street before I came here," meaning Kelly's shop, where the men had been arrested. Other evidence was more or less a repetition of the court-martial. Up to the present, it is clear from the evidence that the Military Authorities can give no excuse for allowing a man like Captain Colthurst, whom they admit to be insane, to have retained any responsible post in the Army.

MORE LIBERTY(?)

Milly Witcop, of 33 Dunstan Houses, Stepney Green, London, E., was arrested on July 29th last and taken to Vine Street Police Station, where neither her friends nor her solicitor were allowed to interview her for some days until special permission was obtained from Scotland Yard. She was kept in a Vine Street cell for six days—an unheard of procedure in itself—but was later removed to Holloway Prison, where, for over a week, she was again not allowed to see either her relatives or friends, though legally she was entitled to two visits a week. Miss Witcop is being treated as a dangerous criminal, yet *no charge has been brought against her*, and we are told that the Governor does not intend to formulate any charge.

WHO SUFFERS MOST BY THE WAR?

Miss Muriel Lester offers a prize to the writer of the best essay on "Who Suffers Most by the War?" This competition is open to all over 14 years, and we are glad to announce that Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, the distinguished author of "Daily Bread," "Battle," &c., has consented to act as judge. Essays must reach this office by September 20th.

"Already the cry on both sides is for commercial war. Will those who are to re-make the world have a large vision and see that, vital before all else, is the seizing of the chance that has never come before, and may never come again, to set up a Court of Nations backed by real force? Will they grasp the wisdom implicit in the feeling of the great dumb multitudes, 'For God's sake have done with it and let us live'? Whatever the terms of peace, peace will not last without a league to guarantee it, and we cannot have such a league unless impartiality is its backbone, and unless we are willing to accept its judgments in all matters, and not merely when it suits us."—John Galsworthy.

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Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Per inch	0 5 0	Per half-column ...	1 10 0
Per column ...	2 15 0	Per page	5 0 0
Per half-page ...	£4 10s. 0d.		

Miscellaneous advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words.

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INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE, Salisbury Square; CITY & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pemberton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. & E. HARVEY, 5 Gough Square; SIMPKIN, HAMILTON, MARSHALL & KENT, Paternoster Row, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.

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All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 23 Sat., September 2nd, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE MARTYRDOM OF A DISABLED SOLDIER'S WIFE

"Ask the lady to come upstairs," we said. But the answer came up the one short flight to us: "Oh, no, she is not fit to walk upstairs." So we went down to where she sat panting for breath, a woman not forty years of age. A tidy woman, endowed by nature with good features, a clear skin, and bright hair, but now ashy pale and full of trouble. We partly knew her story, and she supplemented it, speaking painfully in a slow, hoarse voice.

Before the War her husband was a head scaffolder, a steady, hard-working man. There were six children: two boys aged fourteen and two years, and four girls aged seventeen, twelve and five, and a new born baby. The eldest girl had hip disease, and would never be able to earn her living.

The husband earned £2 2s. 6d. a week, and though careful housekeeping was needed, the family lived in comparative comfort.

The husband was an ex-soldier, and had fought in the Boer War. When this War broke out he re-enlisted. He was a strongly-built man, and in the whole of his married life had never had a day's illness. But when he was put to sleep under canvas on marshy ground in wet weather, and without proper protection, he was stricken with rheumatoid arthritis in the arms and legs; his hands were drawn so that he could scarcely open them, and he was discharged on December 16th, 1914. His pay ceased, his wife's separation allowance ceased, and he came home a broken man, racked with pain, and scarcely able to hobble with the aid of a stick.

The woman applied on her husband's behalf to the local office of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, where she was granted £2, but she was told that the Association could do no more. On December 21st, she registered as an applicant for relief under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. The clerk told her that a visitor would call on her during the week, but a fortnight passed and no visitor appeared, and later both husband and wife went round to learn why no visitor had called on them. The clerk replied that the matter had been overlooked. Still no visitor appeared, and in response to a third application the clerk said that the case had not "gone through," but that he would see that it was attended to immediately, but nothing happened. During this time the family had no money to depend on but the earnings of the eldest little lad, aged fourteen.

The family's unhappy plight came to the knowledge of one of the Workers' Suffrage Federation nurses, and we approached the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, as the Mayor's Committee in this borough did not deal with military and naval cases. The S.S.F.A. then made a grant of 17s. 6d. a week.

We wrote to the War Office urging that this grant was too small, and Keir Hardie, who learnt of the case from us, also wrote to the Financial Secretary in regard to it on February 11th, 1915, but without result.

On March 22nd, we wrote to the War Office, Chelsea Hospital and to Mr. Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Prince of Wales's Fund, pointing out that even under the Prince of Wales's Fund regulations a family in distress through the War was entitled to £1 a week, and urging that an adequate pension should be given. Meanwhile the home had been dismantled and everything possible had been pawned to buy food.

On March 27th, the man was examined by Chelsea Hospital, and on April 5th the Secretary wrote to say that "the Lords and other Commissioners of the Hospital" had "been pleased to award him a pension of eighteenpence a day for twelve months conditional, with effect from December 17th, 1914." The S.S.F.A. grant now ceased, but the family were for the moment overjoyed, because, owing to the accumulation of arrears, they were able to satisfy their chronic hunger and to get a number of necessaries out of pawn.

But the future had to be considered, and we wrote to Chelsea Hospital on April 24th, explaining that the ex-soldier was still quite unable to work, and claiming 25s. a week on his behalf and 2s. 6d. for each of his five dependent children on the strength of the recommendation of the Select Committee. On April 29th, Chelsea Hospital replied that the Select Committee's recommendations had not yet received official sanction, and therefore could not be acted upon. Under existing regulations, no more than eighteenpence a day could be granted.

In May, 1915, the ex-soldier managed for three weeks to do a little work, but had to stop as a result of acute pain and illness.

In May and also on June 11th, new regulations having been issued, we again applied for an increased pension, and having learnt from our doctor that treatment by radiant heat and massage were necessary to secure the ex-soldier's recovery, we urged that he should be treated at a military hospital. The latter request was ignored, but on July 15th Chelsea Hospital replied that the pension had been increased to 18s. 9d. per week for the man and 10s. a week for his five children. We again asked for 25s. for the man and 2s. 6d. for each child, and on September 11th, 1915, nine months after the man's discharge, Chelsea Hospital at last wrote conceding this demand for six months conditional. The 37s. 6d. then promised did not long continue. It was soon reduced to 28s. 9d. without our knowledge, for the man and wife were tired of complaining.

On April 15th, 1916, the ex-soldier secured a labourer's job, which, with periods of illness in between, he kept till July 26th, being then absolutely obliged to stop working. Since his discharge he has never known what it is to be out of pain. His knee gives way unexpectedly, and he has had several nasty falls through it. This period and the three weeks in May, 1915, are the only times at which he has been able to work since his discharge. When he appeared before the Medical Board for his half-yearly examination on June 19th, 1916, the man was closely questioned on this matter, and also in regard to his pre-War work and earnings. Whoever took down the particulars made a ghastly mistake, for the pre-War earnings were substituted for the after-War earnings, and a note was made that he was earning at the time of examination 42s. 6d. a week, and that he had earned this amount regularly for the past twelve months. Therefore, without any reason being given to him, his pension was reduced to fifteenpence a day, and his children's pensions were stopped.

The weekly income of the family now consisted of 8s. 9d. pension, which the local Pensions' Committee makes up to £1; 10s. earned by the eldest boy; 6s. earned by the second girl, who went into a biscuit factory in July, as soon as she reached the age of fourteen, making £1 16s. 9d. in all, instead of the £2 2s. 6d. that the man earned before the War. In the meantime, the children have grown older and cost more to clothe and feed than they did in 1914; two of them are wage-earners, and at least a part of their earnings must be devoted to their individual expenses for fares and food out of the home; the cost of living has risen enormously, and the husband has become an ailing man, always in pain and needing extra nourishment and care, which he cannot get. The baby girl, born bonny and healthy on June 1st, 1914, failed as she grew older, especially after being weaned, for very often there was neither food nor money in the house, and her poor mother could not buy the milk that was necessary for her. In September, 1915, the child became seriously ill, and on November 18th, she died in the sick asylum. The youngest boy and another little girl are both poorly. The mother's health has gone, too; she is suffering from heart-strain, and she is expecting another little one next month.

Before the War her husband gave her 35s. a week for housekeeping, and beside that kept the family in boots, clothed the youngest boy, and bought many other extras, including eggs for the children's breakfast. The pre-War and present housekeeping budgets differ very greatly. Every item in the present budget is qualified by the proviso "if I can get it":—

Pre-War Budget.	s.	d.
Gas, 10s. 9d. a month	2	8½
Rent	8	0
Tea, 1 lb.	1	4
Sugar, 6 lbs. at 1¾d.	0	10½
Cocoa, 1 lb.	1	4
Butter, 3½ lbs. at 1s. 2d.	4	1
Dripping, 1lb.	0	6
Flour, 1 peck at 6d. a quartern	1	10
Meat, 4 lbs. at 7d.	2	4
Potatoes, 6 lbs. a day—3d.	1	9
Greens, 2d. a day	1	2
Coals, ¾ cwt. at 1s. 6d. (summer)	1	1½
,, 2 cwts. at 1s. 6d. (winter), 3s.		
"Turtle" Soap, 1 lb.	0	3
Soda, 2 lbs. for ½d.	0	0½
Bleacher	0	1
Blue	0	0½
White Starch, ½lb.	0	1½
Matches, 1 dozen	0	1
Rice, 1 lb.	0	2
Currants, 1 lb.	0	4
Barley, ½ pt. at 5d.	0	2½
Macaroni, 2 lbs. at 2½d.	0	5
Milk, 7 quarts at 4d.	2	4
Eggs	1	6
Bread, 2½ quarterns a day at 4½d.	6	6½
Insurance	2	0
Boot Club	0	3
	£2	1 5

When the husband worked overtime, as he often did, he gave his wife more money; she also got $1 a month from her sister in Canada, who cannot now afford it as her sons are at the Front.

Now.	s.	d.
Gas, 4s. 2d. a month	1	0½
Rent (13s. back rent owing)	8	0
Tea, ½ lb.	1	1
Sugar, 3 lbs. at 5d.	1	3
Cocoa, ½ lb. at 2s..	0	6
Margarine, 2d. a day	1	2
Dripping, ½ lb. at 10d.	0	5
Flour, 1½ quarterns at 8½d.	0	10¾
Meat, 3 lbs. at 1s.	3	0
Potatoes, 4 lbs. a day at 2d.	4	8
Greens, 3d. worth 3 times a week	0	9
Coals, 14lbs. at 3d.	0	3
Coke 4d., Wood 3½d.	0	7½
"Turtle" Soap, 1 lb.	0	4½
Soda, 2 lbs. at 1d.	0	2
Bleacher	0	1
Blue, ½d. worth fortnightly	0	0½
White Starch (none)		
Matches, 1 box (6½d. doz., little shops won't sell doz.)	0	1
Rice, 1 lb.	0	2½
Currants, ½ lb. at 5d.	0	2½
Barley (none)		
Macaroni (none)		
Milk, 1d. a day	0	7
Bread, 9 quarterns at 9d.	6	9
Eggs (none)		
Insurance	2	0
Boot Club	0	3
Herrings and Bloaters, 1½d. each, Kippers, 2d. per pair, Skate clippings, 5d., average a week	1	9
	£1	16 2

They are all going short of food, the mother is worn out with anxiety, she has grown weak with denying herself food in order to leave more for her husband and children. Unconsciously our eyes rest on her broken boots. She draws her feet back embarrassed and explains that she has had to pawn her other boots, and then covering her left hand, that she has pawned her wedding ring.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

SOLDIERS AT WORK.
LABOUR ASKS FOR ASSURANCE THAT FULL RATES BE PAID.

A deputation from the Labour members of the House of Commons and the Labour Advisory Committee on Munitions which waited on Mr. Lloyd George at the War Office on August 24th, to ask for an assurance that soldiers should not be employed in industrial occupations at less than ruling wage rates, received no satisfactory answer. It was complained that soldiers had been employed in civilian occupation, and that their wages had been commandeered by the military authorities. An assurance was asked for that soldiers should be restricted so far as possible, and that where necessarily soldiers were employed the full rates should be paid to the men employed. Mr. Lloyd George assured the deputation that the question was engaging the attention of the authorities, and everything possible would be done to meet the wishes of the workers.

Such vague statements usually mean nothing.

* * * *

A scheme has been prepared by the Ministry of Munitions for the enrolment of mobile labour squads. They are to be employed in completing munition factories. Men can enrol in the squads at their nearest Labour Exchanges and sign for six months or for the duration of the War; they must agree to work wherever the Minister of Munitions directs.

Beware of more industrial conscription!

"DOG IN THE MANGER."

Seven Holbeach labourers were summoned at Spalding for attempting to impede work necessary for the successful prosecution of the War. The reason was because they objected to working with Irish labourers, who agreed to leave, but the police promised to protect them.

It is regrettable to see that the victims of conscription are trying to victimise their fellow-workers.

* * * *

Miss Mary Quaile, Organising Secretary of the Manchester, Salford, and District Women's Trades Union Council denied the rumour that women were earning from £5 to £8 a week in munition works. Her own investigations showed an increase of 4s. weekly on pre-War rates, including War Bonus.

* * * *

The Ministry of Munitions states that the rest period for munition workers dates from September 28th to October 1st, "*both dates inclusive.*" A generous concession when compared with the parliamentary recess from August 22nd to October 10th!

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

August 22nd.—Commander Bellairs asked whether the Neutral Commission for the relief of Belgian civilians has had to import more food because the Germans have requisitioned the Belgian crops and failed to carry out their promise to allot to the Belgians 120 grammes of wheat per head per day. Lord Robert Cecil replied that the 1915 harvest had been reserved for the Belgian population, and that the Germans had kept their promise to supply wheat to the people in the operation zone.

* * * *

Mr. Morrell asked whether he was to understand that no other conscientious objectors will be sent abroad, and that those already there will be brought home as soon as possible? Mr. Forster evaded the question.

* * * *

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in reply to Mr. King, indicated that compulsion will be applied to Russian Jews if they cannot satisfy a tribunal that they are not liable for military service in Russia. We know the tribunals!

* * * *

Mr. Pratt drew the attention of the Minister of Munitions to the remark made by the Chairman of the Glasgow Munitions Tribunal that he had expressed his opinion fifty times in protest against the low wages of 27s. for a week of 56 hours paid to certain munition workers. Dr. Addison had not heard of this particular case, and said that wages were generally low there, but could be settled either between the parties concerned or by the Board of Trade.

And yet we were told that there was no excuse for discontent on the Clyde!

DEFRAUDING THE WOMAN WORKER.

In the Munitions debate the week before, Mr. Barnes pointed out that men in the munition factories are paid the ordinary day-rate whether the working hours of the factory where they are employed are 48 or 53; whilst the women are only paid the £1 a week promised to women doing men's work if they work in a 53-hour factory. Dr. Addison protested that Mr. Barnes must surely be mistaken, but Mr. Thorne now again raised the question. Dr. Addison was unable to deny that this is taking place and his replies to supplementary questions were most unsatisfactory. Dr. Addison said that women "will have a full week's pay in the district where 48 hours are a full week's work." It appears that if it is decided to reduce the hours to 48, and the factory is a man's factory, the wages will remain as before; but if it is a woman's factory they will be reduced. To the meanness of the Ministry, where women are concerned, there appears to be no limit.

Mr. Thorne stated further that employers in all parts of the country are refusing to pay more than £1 a week, as regulated by Circular L2 issued in October, 1915. That in consequence of the great increase in the price of food many trade unions are asking for a 25s. minimum for women.

Mr. Thorne suggested that it should be a condition of the Peace Settlement that hours of labour in all countries should be reduced to prevent unemployment and minimise competition. The Prime Minister feared difficulties.

* * * *

Mr. W. Thorne could get from the Prime Minister no promise to increase the Old-Age Pension.

* * * *

In reply to Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Lynch, and Scanlan, Mr. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that a warning was given to newspaper editors in Dublin against the publication of anything likely to produce disaffection or offend against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which, "of course, includes criticism of the Government." Also that the Irish Press censorship is a military department. Cries of the "good old days" and the "Indian Press Act over again" greeted these explanations.

Liberty for small nations!

HURRIED LEGISLATION

Mr. Macdonald drew attention to the inclusion of the National Boot and Shoe Operatives, without their knowledge, in the Act extending the operation of the Unemployment section of the National Insurance Act. Mr. Pretyman stated with indifference that the Act had now become law.

The practice of scrambling Acts of Parliament through without warning has become a serious danger to us all. Cannot some arrangement be made for publishing the text of Bills in the daily Press a given number of days before the Second Reading may be taken?

* * * *

Irish Members demanded the recall of Sir John Maxwell.

* * * *

Mr. Long stated that the estimated cost per indoor pauper in England and Wales for the year ending March, 1913, was £32 12s. 10½d., and for the year ending March, 1914, £34 9s. 4½d. Returns for later years were not available. Food prices have gone up 65 per cent., so the cost can be safely reckoned at £50. What about the Old-Age Pensioner, who has to exist on £13 a year?

* * * *

Mr. Ponsonby asked that in the event of Peace negotiations being initiated during the recess Parliament should at once be summoned to consider them. The Prime Minister: No, sir, I cannot give any such undertaking.

Why not?

BYLES AND CROOKS PLAY THE WEATHERCOCK.

Many members asked that the debate on the adjournment should be continued on Wednesday in order that various important questions might be raised before the House "put up the shutters" for the holidays. Mr. Lynch pointed out if the extension were not granted the only alternative would be to sit through the night, and that he knew of "no spectacle more calculated to lessen the prestige of Parliament in the public eyes than the sight of those benches after twelve o'clock at night, when men sit like effigies of a past time cudgelling their brains to follow the simplest proposition." Sir William Byles said: "I am always rather alarmed when the Government is left to its own devices without the check and criticism of Parliament. It seems to me like leaving a bull in a field with the gate open." Nevertheless, when a division was taken, which the Prime Minister said would settle the matter, Sir William Byles voted with the Government. Mr. Will Crooks, too, who had promised the Old-Age Pensioners who were at the House the day before that he would raise their question on the adjournment, but who did not do so, also voted with the Government to muzzle discussion of such questions. Mr. John Sutton, of Manchester, another Labour Member, who professes to be concerned about the Old-Age Pensioners, Mr. Will Thorne, Mr. Wardle, Mr. Stephen Walsh, and Mr. G. N. Barnes, who are all Labour Members, voted with the Government. Eventually, later in the night, the Government agreed to prolong the debate.

CHURCHILL TURNED SOCIALIST?

On the motion to adjourn the House for the Autumn recess, Mr. Churchill announced that we must prepare for the continuance of the War for "a long period," and urged that we should "coldly, scientifically, and systematically" arrange our national life to that end. We wonder how much longer the majority of the people will look on the War in that light.

Mr. Churchill then came forward as an advocate of the nationalisation of shipping, the state control of food, and the regulation of economy by food tickets. He declared that he urged these measures upon the Cabinet when he was a member of it, but could not speak openly then. That, however, is many months ago, and when he left the Cabinet he made it plain that he had done so because he was not made a member of the inner War Council at the time of the Coalition. Very rightly he declared that to restrict consumption by raising prices is cruel and unfair, because the poorest class suffers by it out of all proportion to any other class. Also that, whilst the war risks are covered by a moderate insurance, the British shipping interests have virtually blockaded this country and are thrusting upon the British people the hardships which are suffered by the German people as a result of the "long and perilous vigil" of the British Navy! He added that the national emergency "should not be used as a means to accumulate a capital fund in private hands, to be used by them at the end of the War for their own benefit."

So Mr. Churchill, the anti-Socialist, is now advocating measures of Socialism. We would point out that Socialism would be good in peace as well as in war. We must see to it also that the measures of Socialism which the War will make inevitable shall not be managed in the interests of the powerful few, but for the benefit of all.

CONSCRIBING THE UNFIT.

Mr. Snowden protested against the practice of forcing unfit men into the Army. He quoted a number of most appalling cases—a man who was in an advanced stage of consumption who died three weeks after he became a soldier, a physical wreck with a crippled hand; a man who could only digest Benger's food, and who vomited blood; a lad whose eyesight was so bad that if he laid his spectacles on the table he could only find them by groping. In this case the Under-Secretary had written to say that if he had *three* pairs of glasses he would be fit for active service. It was explained that he was not to wear three pairs at once, but as he cannot see if the glasses become dim he is to have three pairs to change! Mr. Snowden declared his belief that unfit men are recruited in order that the Government may say that conscription has brought in a very large number of men, whilst the number of fit men who were left to be got by conscription was very small.

Mr. Lloyd George replied to such criticism with anger rather than logic.

* * * *

Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Captain Gwynn put the case for Ireland with little success. Martial Law is, Mr. Duke regrets to say, still necessary.

If Mr. Duke is to do any good in Ireland he ought to learn that coercion is the worst treatment that can be applied to the Irish!

* * * *

Mr. J. H. Thomas stated that two men at Briton Ferry, the one a railwayman, the other a steel smelter, were sent to a month's imprisonment for distributing a leaflet. When they came out they were dismissed by their employers. The steel smelters immediately struck work, and at once the steel smelter was reinstated. When the railway man had been sent to prison his branch of the Railway Servants' Union had applied to the headquarters Executive to defend him; the Executive had refused. When he was dismissed the branch wished to go on strike. The Executive said, "No, you must not stop work," but promised to approach the President of the Board of Trade, who was also the President of the Railway Executive. The dismissed man was induced to make both a verbal and written apology, expression of contrition, and give a pledge that "nothing of the kind shall occur again." But still the company would not take the man back, though they admitted that he was a good and efficient servant. Again the men wanted to strike, again the Executive said "No." Mr. Harcourt, in Mr. Runciman's absence, promised to do what he could, but "unfortunately failed to persuade the South Western Railway Company." The South Wales men are now calling a conference and threatening to take the law into their own hands.

Mr. Pretyman's reply was that if the railway company took the man back they would also have to give him a card of indispensability, though they had managed without him during his imprisonment. If he would join the Army and serve honourably, and thereby purge any offence he may have committed, Mr. Pretyman and Mr. J. Mason, a railway director, said that no doubt the company would consider taking the man back!

Can anyone doubt that the smelters were wise in going on strike in the first instance?

* * * *

Mr. Thomas also said that the seamen employed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company were on strike, and the men offered to accept arbitration by the Board of Trade. The company refused, but offered any men who would blackleg a card exempting them from military service.

* * * *

August 23rd.—Lord Robert Cecil stated that a collection of documentary evidence on Turkish atrocities in Armenia is being prepared by Mr. Arnold Toynbee.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Toynbee has joined the atrocity-mongers.

* * * *

Mr. Forster stated that the pensions of disabled soldiers are based on earning capacity. Therefore the fact that a man is earning less than when his pension was granted is *not* a good ground for revision. How is it then that men's pensions are reduced if the authorities learn that their earnings have increased?

* * * *

In reply to Mr. King's query how many cases of application for relief have been made to the Civil Liabilities' Committee, Mr. Hayes Fisher stated: Up to August 12th, 68,121 applications were received; of these cases, 36,983 have been decided, and grants have been determined in 21,688 soldier cases. The total grants represent an annual payment of £395,451.

* * * *

Mr. Forster said he could not undertake to revoke paragraph 3 of the Command Paper, which discontinues an Army pension on the grant of an old-age pension. This seems illogical, since earnings are not entitled to reduce old-age pensions, which, as the whole country contends, must be increased!

* * * *

Mr. McKenna, at Mr. King's request, stated: That arrangements for launching a new loan in America are being made, and $250,000,000 British Government 5 per cent. two-year notes at 99 are to be issued through Messrs. J. P. Morgan, of New York. The issue will be secured by the deposit with trustees of American securities, Canadian Government, and Government guarantee securities, and Neutral Government securities in equal proportions, total market value $300,000,000. The issue has been underwritten at 1 per cent. Mr. Thorne wondered how many millions the Morgan house has made out of this War. We wonder, too.

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Mr. Thorne failed to elicit the number of old-age pensioners who have lost their pensions because they were obliged to seek Poor Law relief. A strange way of helping old-age pensioners!

* * * *

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked when a decision will be arrived at with regard to a supplementary grant to old-age pensioners. The Prime Minister stated that there would be "no unavoidable delay," and that a definite uniform scheme will be brought up. Special circumstances may have to be taken into account.

Meanwhile old people are starving.

* * * *

Mr. Anderson stated that women over eighteen are employed at Messrs. Nobels, Regent Factory in Scotland, and their weekly earnings amount to 9s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 12s. 6d., and 13s. Dr. Addison had no information, but said it would be contrary to the provisions of Order 447 to employ women over 18 at such rates on munition work. Well, enforce the Order, which at best only asks sweated rates.

* * * *

Mr. MacCallum Scott drew from Mr. Tennant the fact that a deputation from the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and a member of the Scottish Miners' Federation waited on him to say that in the event of further restrictions upon alcohol there might be strikes on the Clyde. It appeared that this deputation had not been instructed by the Unions concerned.

We notice that some so-called Labour leaders are much more averse from reductions of drink than upon wages, and only realise that liberty is important when the liberty to drink is threatened. The rank and file on the Clyde received scant consideration from those who now pretend to speak for them when they protested against the deportation of their comrades!

* * * *

The Parliament and Local Elections Bill came down from the Lords, and on the motion of the Prime Minister the Lords' amendment was agreed to, that if an election takes place before the preparation of a new register the Parliament elected shall not sit for more than two years.

* * * *

On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. F. W. Jowett again urged that the Government should take control of the necessaries of life, pointing out, as we have done again and again, that the present practice of appointing Advisory Committees of the business men concerned is not likely to produce much result.

* * * *

Mr. Ellis Griffith recalled the fact that Mr. Pretyman had said that the high price of wheat in London was largely due to the rise in price of Manitoba wheat. He aptly said that the British Government might have gone direct to the Canadian Government and have bought it at a reasonable price. Mr. Pretyman laughed at this, but Mr. Ellis Griffith reminded him that such an arrangement has been made with the Australian Government in regard to meat for the Army. Imperialist Tariff Reformers like Mr. Pretyman talk much of the Bond of Empire where the profits of manufacturers are concerned, but all this is forgotten when the people desire protection from extortionate prices.

* * * *

Mr. Houston, a shipper, was concerned to protect the shipping interest from Government intervention, and therefore desired to show that other interests are even more rapacious. In such cases there is no honour among thieves. He stated that although pre-War rates of freight have been fixed for meat, meat that cost 2½d. and 4d. per lb. before the War is now 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. He complained that farmers do not pay Excess Profits Tax, and urged that modern Britain, like ancient Egypt, should have national granaries.

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Mr. Richardson protested that coal owners must not be allowed to raise their prices, and said that the Derbyshire miners have stated that if the selling price of coal is raised in their district, as it has been in South Wales, they will demand increased wages, as the South Wales miners have done.

Mr. Pretyman replied that the need for giving permission to mine owners to raise the selling price of coal for home consumption beyond the level fixed by the Coal Act had arisen because the wages of miners rise with the average selling price of coal, both for export and home use. The Coal Act does not apply to coal for export, for use on ships or by the Admiralty, and the collieries producing coal for home consumption where the selling price is limited have to pay the increased wages equally with those where the price of coal is not limited.

When the Coal Act was passed, we and others urged that it should be applied to coal of every sort and kind. The Government refused to agree. Hence the present muddle! But it is not too late to extend the application of the Act!

* * * *

Mr. Pretyman indignantly repudiated the statement that members of the Government have argued in defence of high prices that they reduce consumption. Yet Mr. McKenna, in his speech on the Finance Bill last June, said: "The putting up the price of sugar has not been a sufficient inducement to cut down consumption." If the Government had not anticipated the success of this method, such a statement was uncalled for!

* * * *

Lord Robert Cecil, in reply to Sir H. Dalziel, said that no overtures for peace have been made to the British Government, but he added: "There is only one way in which overtures of peace can be made, and that is by communications of the enemy Governments to this Government." Therefore the rumour that informal peace overtures have been made is not entirely disposed of.

* * * *

Mr. Lundon, in demanding the recall from Ireland of Sir John Maxwell and Major Price, quoted a statement written shortly before his court-martial by John McNeill, President of the Irish Volunteers, member of the Senate of the Irish University, and President of the Gaelic League. McNeill wrote that Major Price had come to him in his cell and had told him that his life would be spared if he made a statement—evidence would not be necessary—implicating Mr. Dillon and Mr. Devlin in the Irish Rebellion.

RUMANIA AT WAR

The King of Rumania, when declaring War on Austria-Hungary, is reported to have said: "I do as the nation decides." Was a plebiscite taken?

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.

Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
"Whitehouse," 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Morpeth Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Conference.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Hampstead, "Jack Straw's Castle," 6.30 p.m., Miss O'Callaghan, Mr. Mackinlay.
The Square, Woolwich, 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
Nesbia Road, 1 p.m., Miss Price, Mrs. Gregory.
Green Gate, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.
White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Chrisp Street, 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7.30 p.m., Miss Price.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Shlette, Mrs. Cressall.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.
Hague Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price.
Grundy Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th.
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Mrs. Hoggins, Miss Price.
Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

GLASGOW. Organiser, Mrs. Boyce, 140 George Street. —Mrs. Boyce will hold the following meetings:—
Monday, September 4th, 8 p.m., Tureen Street and Gallowgate.
Tuesday, September 5th, 8 p.m., Peel Street, Partick.
Wednesday, September 6th, 1 p.m., Brown's Gate; 8 p.m., Clydebank.
Thursday, September 7th, 8 p.m., Govan Cross.
Saturday, September 9th, 8 p.m., Botanic Gardens.
Sunday, September 10th, 3 p.m., Glasgow Green, Ex-Councillor R. S. Shanks.

BIRMINGHAM.—Miss Stephen is visiting Birmingham to arrange a meeting during the Trades Congress, in the absence of the Secretary. Will members write to Miss Stephen, c/o Mrs. Brookes, 31 Gristhorpe Road, Selly Oak, to obtain information and papers for selling.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE GENERAL MEMBERS' MEETING OF THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION, AUGUST 21st, 1916.

"That this meeting demands that the Old Age Pension shall be increased to 10s. a week, and the age reduced to 65, as it now is in Germany."

"That this meeting demands that the British wives of aliens whose breadwinners have been removed be given the same separation allowances as the wives of soldiers."

"That this meeting protests against the practice of paying conscientious objectors on alternative service at soldiers' rates of pay, and leaving their dependants destitute except for Poor Law relief administered by the police; and demands that such C.O.s whose convictions call for absolute exemption be given such exemption, and that where alternative service is accepted payment shall be at the current T.U. rates for the trade and the worker relieved entirely from military control."

"We are glad to see that the Franchise question has at last a prospect of being decided by Parliament, and we consider that the only way in which it can be solved is on a basis of Manhood and Womanhood Suffrage."

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Conference, September 2nd, 3 p.m., at 400 Old Ford Road, E., on "The Industrial and Political Position of Women Now and After the War." Speakers include Mrs. Bessie Ward, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, W. C. Anderson, M.P., and G. D. H. Cole, Esq.

Bow Women's Hall first indoor meeting, September 10th, 7.30 p.m. Mr. Arthur Field will speak on "The Position of Women in Islam." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier; songs, Miss Helsby.

The visit to the Golder's Green Garden City has been arranged for Sunday September 17th. Tickets to cover cost of fare and tea, price 1s. 4d., at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Miss Clara Reed will give a recital at the Bijou Theatre on September 24th, 4 p.m., doors open at 3.30 Tickets 1s. and 2s., from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Every Thursday in October and November At Homes will be held at Chandos Hall (21a Maiden Lane, W.C.), at 3.30 p.m. Thursday, October 5th, 3.30 p.m., Miss Eva Gore-Booth, "Supremacy of Conscience"; Miss S. Pankhurst. Thursday, October 12th, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field, "Woman in Turkey, Past and Present"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Caxton Hall Exhibition, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 p.m. daily.

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At East Ham Town Hall on Sunday, September 3rd, at 7.15 p.m., a meeting will be held to protest against high food prices, under the auspices of the East Ham Trades Council. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and others will speak. Chair, Mr. George Lansbury.

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In an article on the Non-Adult, Mr. Sidney Webb deplores the want of forethought shown by allowing child labour. He writes: "We have in the stress of war, called in even children to help the State. How are we going to make it up to them?"

NEWS FROM THE MIDLANDS

By OMNIFRAGE.

There are signs that the women workers in the midland provinces of the country are beginning to realise something of the power which the consequences of this welter of blood-letting are placing in their hands.

An illuminating example occurred in Sheffield a few days ago. Quite recently the brewers of the steel city agreed to an advance of 2s. all round in rates of pay for all sections of employees in the brewery trade. There was a proviso that the increase should be contingent upon full time being made by the employees.

At the end of the first week following the new arrangement, the girls at Messrs. Duncan, Gilmour and Co., Ltd., one of the biggest brewers in Sheffield, struck work because the increase had not been given in all cases. The firm replied that those of the girls who had not kept full time were not entitled to the increase. It was pointed out that of the girls who had received the increase, some were the worst time-keepers in the brewery.

The firm's answer was that this was due to a clerical error!

When the representative of the women was called in to arbitrate, he pointed out that many of the alleged bad time-keepers were married women who had been kept from work owing to their children's illness. Sheffield is not exactly a clean, healthy town!

Finally the firm agreed to a compromise practically amounting to surrender. All the girls who had lost less than two quarters, or were away from some reasonably good cause, were paid the 2s. increase. Those who had lost more than two quarters were paid 1s. extra.

All will get the 2s. in future, subject to reasonable time-keeping.

Well done, girls of Sheffield!

* * * *

Recently the Festiniog Board reduced the amount of out-relief granted to a poor woman by the sum of 3s. Their reason for doing so was because she went to the cinema shows!

The guardians did not state their objection to pictures. They might, of course, have been fearful of the iniquity of the woman's conduct. She explained that the pictures were her only pleasure. On the other hand, they may have been shocked at the reckless waste of public money. In either case, their behaviour is contemptible. The woman did not spend 3s. weekly on picture shows, and the fact that she asked the Guardians to supply boots for her children proves that she had plenty to do with that 3s. If there are any women on the Board, I hope they feel thoroughly ashamed of their conduct.

* * * *

It is encouraging to find how real is the business acumen displayed by the women members of the many co-operative societies that flourish in the Midlands.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Barnsley Co-op. last week the directorate were made to squirm pretty freely on the vexed question of the sugar supply. Undoubtedly, there was cause for complaint in regard to unfair distribution of the scant supplies of what is one of the most important items in the people's dietary.

I was the more pleased to observe the critical attitude of the women, for the bane of the co-operation ideal is to be found in the indifferent attitude of the members towards the proper and businesslike direction of affairs. I have attended many co-operative meetings, and I have gained the unpleasant impression that the members are often afraid to speak their minds. Such an attitude is against the best interests of the democratic trading scheme, and is largely responsible for the slipshod methods which unfortunately characterise many co-operative undertakings.

The declaration of a big dividend is often the only concern of co-op members. Such a state of affairs is regrettable and entirely out of sympathy with the original ideals of the co-operators.

Nevertheless, we country bumpkins are far ahead of you democratic Londoners in the co-operative movement.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"An Appeal to Public Opinion: Should the Russian Refugees be Deported?" By the Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London. National Labour Press, 6d. This excellent pamphlet states that the Russian political refugees in this country number about one thousand, and that these people are not wanted in the Russian Army, indeed, the Government tries to prevent reformers from entering the Army, as it fears their influence amongst the soldiers. The number of Russian Jewish refugees in this country is very much larger owing to the oppressive restrictions and injustices heaped by the Russian Government upon the Jewish people. All but about 5 per cent. of the Jews are forced to reside within the "Pale of Settlement," and they may only live in the towns within the Pale, not in the villages or country places. But few trades and industries are open to Jews. Numbers of schools, colleges, and universities are altogether closed to them. Others may only accept 3 or 5 per cent. of Jewish students, and even within the Pale no more than 10 per cent. Jews are more heavily taxed than others. In the Army, a proportion of them larger than that required of others is forced to serve, but Jews may only serve in the ranks.

The Official Press and the Government schools teach anti-Semitism, and foment anti-Jewish riots. Pogroms are organised by the Government to divert the attention of the people when they clamour for reform.

At the outbreak of War ,a large proportion of the Jews in Russia were enthusiasts for the Russian cause. The writers of the pamphlet explain that this was because the industries of the Pale are dependent on Russian markets and unable to compete with the highly developed industries of Germany. Moreover, it was hoped that Russia might give to Jews the freedom that they enjoy in France and England. But in spite of their demonstrations of enthusiasm for Russia the old oppressions continued and increased. The anti-Jewish newspapers declared that the Jews were spies. Worse still, the Police department issued official circulars inciting anti-Jewish propaganda. On January 9th, 1916, such a circular was sent to all Governors, Prefects, and Local Authorities. On June 3rd, 1916, Tchenkeli complained in the Duma that though the Government had promised to withdraw the circular it was still being distributed, and that others had been issued containing most hideous and unwarrantable accusations against the Jews. Pogroms were organised, innocent old people were hung by the roadside, women and girls were outraged. The Military Authorities gave orders for the expulsion of half a million Jews from the districts where they lived. Men, women, and children, the aged, the sick, and the paralysed, trudging along on foot or carried in the arms of their relatives, were driven from place to place. All this is most graphically told.

We well understand why the Russian Jews and political prisoners shrink from returning to such a fate, and we join with the authors in urging that the example of France, where it has been decided to place no compulsion upon the refugees, should be followed in this country.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Anon, £1; Mrs. Palmer (£1 half-yearly), 10s.; Anon, 8s.; Mrs. Glassman (6 weeks), 6s.; COLLECTIONS: C. D. Watters, Esq. (Briton Ferry), £1 8s. 3d.; Miss Lynch, 6s. 7½d.; Miss Harriet (Club Row), 2s. 11½d.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Mrs. Ayrton, £5; Mrs. Sanger, £2; Mrs. Crosland Taylor (monthly), 10s.; Mrs. Kirkwood, 10s.; W. W. Kensett, Esq., 9s.; 6 W.S.F. Suffs., 6s.; Miss McMahon, 5s. 8d.; Mrs. Aiton, 5s.; Rev. Ord Warlow, 5s.; Miss E. M. Brett, 5s.; Miss E. Sykes, 4s.; E. D. Mason, Esq., 2s. 6d.; L. Woods, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Miss Dorothy Jewson, 2s. 6d.; "From a Friend," 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Johnson, 2s.; J. Jarvis, Esq., 1s.; Anon (Holloway), 1s.

MILK & GENERAL DISTRESS.—Miss A. L. Bolton, £10; Mrs. Rufus Isaacs, £10; the Misses Crane, £2; W. G. Rawlinson, Esq., £1 1s.; Nurse Hebbes 12s.; Miss A. Wilson, 6s.; Mrs. Edger (2s. 6d. monthly), 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Arthur Goodall, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Aiton, 5s.; West Adams, 3s. 6d.; Paul Lamartine Yates (aged 8), boot repairing, 7s., Babies', 3s.; Mrs. Holloway, 3s.; Mr. Andrews, 1s.; COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 8s. 0½d.; **Miss L. Whitehead, 2s.**

* * * *

Master Paul Lamartine Yates, aged eight, has founded a boot repairing society. He and other little boys collect pennies to help poor children to have their boots mended. It is an excellent plan, and already they have collected 7s., which they have sent to the W.S.F.

* * * *

Clothes and donations of flowers for schools which were so useful to the children last term should be sent to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS.

438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

124 BARKING ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

FOOD PRICE DEMONSTRATION

At the Hyde Park protest against the high prices of food, which was well attended despite the downpour of rain, the following resolution was passed at each platform:—

"We desire it to be known that, whilst we are willing to sink all our industrial grievances in this time of national stress, we are not going to allow this callous robbery to continue nor tolerate any form of industrial conscription.

"We congratulate the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen upon their decision to ask for an increase of 10s. per week in wages to meet the high cost of living and pledge ourselves to give our whole-hearted support to obtain same, and advise all other trade unionists to demand a similar increase."

KINGSLEY HALL MEETINGS

Speaker next Sunday, SEPTEMBER 3rd
Mr. E. CUNNINGHAM (of Cambridge)
Subject:—"How to Treat a Traitor"
Open Discussion at 8 15 p.m.

To Let in charming flat in Golders Green, bed-sitting-room, electric light, every convenience. Reasonable terms; also suitable as office.—Apply, Box 100, this office.

DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle! Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities; made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 236 Fulham Road, London, S.W.

WOMAN TRAVELLER with business experience wanted.—Apply Toy Factory, 45 Norman Road, Bow, E.

WANTED: A DIANTHA. (See Mrs. Gilman's "What Diantha Did.") Suffragette, officer's wife with young baby, requires HELPER; North of England; winter months. Soldier servant does all rough work.—Write, Mrs. Giles, Stone Cottage, Hengoed, near Oswestry.

"The Birthrate," by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. Price 1d. Wholesale 8½d. per doz.

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Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd., 74 Swinton St., London, W.C., and Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at their Offices 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Printed by T.U. labour in all departments (48 hour week), on Trade Union Made Paper